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comment need be ventured. His first "fundamental factor" rests on the same confusion of terms that he made in his *Political Science and Constitutional Law*: it is improper to speak of the "State" as organized either within or without the "government," for the latter is simply the machinery of the "State." This confusion accounts for the futility of the method adopted in searching for the "millennial political system." Whether government and liberty are reconciled may be ascertained only by an examination of what the government does—whether the laws passed encroach on the liberty of the citizen. What this volume really attempts is to discover whether the citizen is protected against government by the State.

LINDSAY ROGERS.

*Undercurrents in American Politics.* By A. T. HADLEY. (New Haven, Conn.: Yale University Press. 1915. Pp. 185.)

*The Liberty of Citizenship.* By S. W. MCCALL. (New Haven, Conn.: Yale University Press. 1915. Pp. 134.)

These volumes consist of series of lectures, those of President Hadley having been delivered at Oxford University, England, and at the University of Virginia, while those of Governor McCall were delivered on the Dodge Foundation at Yale University. The Oxford lectures of President Hadley have to do with the general subject of "property and democracy," while his Virginia lectures are concerned with political methods. In the first series of lectures, the author traces the interaction of political and economic tendencies in our history, and develops an economic interpretation of the Constitution. He holds that the incorporation in that instrument of guaranties to property owners was not the result of a conspiracy, but was more or less unwitting. He points out that "where every man of energy and enterprise expected to become a property owner, the community was not inclined to favor legislation that restricted the rights of property" (p. 76). He observes also that a solution of the question of state control will not be reached until the public demand for state regulation of industry and for trained civil service go hand in hand. In the second series of lectures, President Hadley considers the perversion of democratic government through the operation of party machinery. He admits that the results of party action are both good and bad, but is inclined to think that the bad predominates. In continuation he considers some of the so-called remedies

for the perversion of democratic government through party action, such as the direct primary the initiative and referendum, and the recall, but holds that these are inadequate "because it is impossible to make *unorganized* public opinion effective in practical politics" (p. 149).

The lectures of Governor McCall exhibit the traditional attitude of the old-time individualist. In opposing state socialism, he assumes that because public ownership, as thus far adopted, has not been a success in this country, its further extension would be still more disastrous. He assumes, without proof, a necessary incompatibility between individualism and collectivism. In discussing the Constitution, he adopts, in the main, the traditional laudatory, uncritical view. These lectures, however, as well as those of President Hadley, are well worth a circulation wider than the audiences to which they were originally delivered.

J. M. MATHEWS.